



2006 City of Milpitas Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Customer,

The City of Milpitas is pleased to provide our consumers with pertinent information about the quality of our drinking water. This annual water quality report tells you where our water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other information. The safety of your water supply has remained our top priority and we will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

In 2005, the City's Utility Maintenance staff collected over 2,270 drinking water samples for which about 6,960 tests were analyzed in State-certified laboratories. The water was tested for various constituents including turbidity, coliform bacteria, odor, color, total chlorine and pH. Milpitas is proud to report that the water provided to you meets all water quality standards of the State Department of Health Services (DHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Safeguarding Water Supply and System

Milpitas has raised the level of security to protect our system against possible terrorist attack. We have coordinated with law enforcement agencies, public health officials and other water utilities to ensure safety of our water system. Routine water sampling and security monitoring are among the programs we maintain.

Water Sources

In 2005, the City supplied an average of 9 million gallons of water per day to approximately 15,800 homes and businesses in Milpitas for indoor and outdoor use. An additional 0.76 million gallons per day of recycled water was used for landscape irrigation primarily in the industrial areas of the City.

Milpitas purchases about 65 percent of its drinking water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and 35 percent from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD). We also distribute recycled water for limited outdoor use. The majority of the water from SFPUC is from the spring snowmelt that flows down the

Tuolumne Reservoir into the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir located in Yosemite National Park. This supply is supplemented with water from the Alameda watershed. The Alameda watershed, located in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, contributes surface water supplies by storing rainfall and runoff in two reservoirs, Calaveras and San Antonio. This surface water source is blended with groundwater from Sunol Filter Galleries near the Town of Sunol. The SFPUC treats and filters these local water sources prior to delivery.

The SCVWD provides treated surface water from two water treatment plants. The surface water is mainly imported from the South Bay Aqueduct, Lake Del Valle, and San Luis Reservoir which all draw water from the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta watershed. The SCVWD's local water sources include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs. Milpitas normally

Continued on page 2

How Can I Get Involved?

Regular City of Milpitas Council meetings occur on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 7:00 p.m. and are held in the Council Chambers of the City Hall located at 455 E. Calaveras Boulevard in Milpitas. City Council Agendas are posted prior to each meeting at City Hall and on the City's web site at www.ci.Milpitas.ca.gov

The City of Milpitas is a member of American Water Works Association, and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency.

In This Issue

WATER QUALITY

Water Sources	1
How Can I Get Involved	1
Cryptosporidium	2
Trihalomethanes (THM)	3

Chloramine	3
Fluoridation	3
Hydrant and Water Main Flushing	3
Recycled Water	3
Lead and Copper	3
Water Quality Tables	6-7

WATER CONSERVATION

Borrow Water Meters	3
Free Water Saving Devices	4
Water Wise Garden	4
Water Pollution Prevention	5

Continued from page one

Water Quality

receives water from the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant, and occasionally from the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant. In 2005, Milpitas received water from Santa Teresa Plant in January, March and June, when the Penitencia Plant was shut down for improvements.

The SFPUC and the SCVWD supplies are not blended under normal operating conditions, however, the service areas can be physically interconnected to provide emergency water supply if needed. With minor exceptions, SFPUC water is provided to residential areas of the City and the SCVWD water is distributed to industrial areas. Please refer to the Water Source Map to see the water service areas.

Emergency interties exist with Alameda County Water District to the north and San Jose Water Company to the south. The Pinewood Well, located in the southern portion of the City, is also available as an emergency water supply.

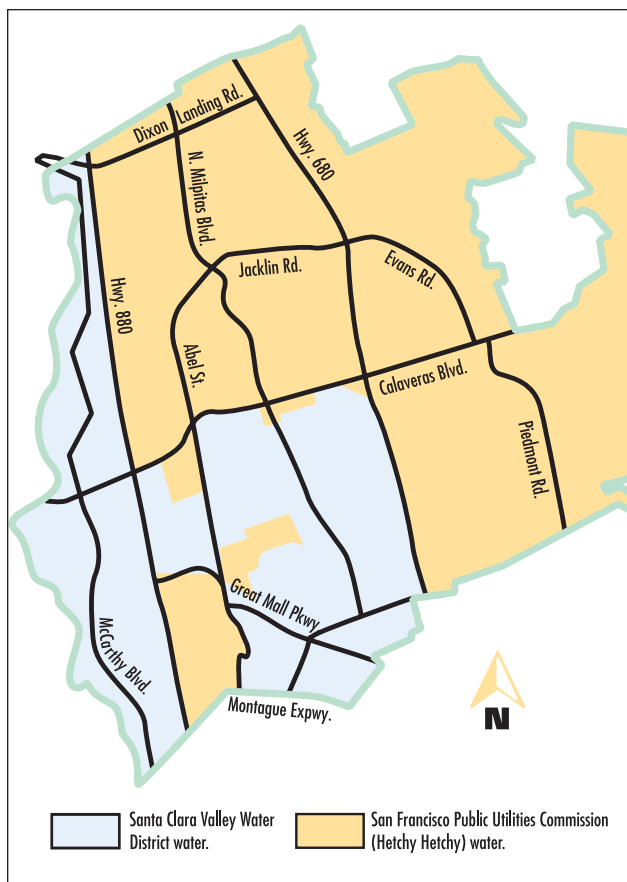
Protecting the Water Sources

The SFPUC protects the natural water resources by continuously monitoring Hetch Hetchy watershed weather conditions, water turbidity levels, microbial contaminants and aqueduct disinfectant levels, and by complying with monitoring and reporting requirements. A 2005 annual update on the Watershed Control Program and Sanitary Survey describes the watersheds and water supply system, identifies potential sources of contamination in the watersheds, discusses the existing and recommended watershed management practices that protect water quality, and summarizes the water quality monitoring conducted. The 2005 assessment showed that SFPUC watersheds have very low levels of contaminants, and those contaminants found are associated with wildlife and, to a limited extent, human recreational activity.

The SCVWD completed a vulnerability analysis in December 2003. The SCVWD's source waters are vulnerable to potential contamination from a variety of land use practices, such as agricultural and urban runoff, recreational activities, livestock grazing, and residential and industrial



development. The imported sources are also vulnerable to wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion, and wildland fires in open space areas. In addition, local sources are also vulnerable to potential contamination from commercial stables and historic mining practices. However, no contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in the SCVWD's treated water. The water treatment plants provide multiple barriers for physical removal and disinfection of contaminants. For additional information, visit the SCVWD website at www.valleywater.org.



The City of Milpitas completed a drinking water source assessment of the Pinewood Well (emergency backup source) in January 2000. Following DHS procedures, the well is classified as vulnerable due to a nearby dry-cleaning establishment and the local sewer collection system. However, the well, which is about 590 ft. deep, is protected by clay layers, which prevent contaminants from entering the water supply. No drinking water standards have been exceeded in the well water. For information on how to obtain copies of the assessments, please call (408) 586-3345.

Water Quality – A National Priority

The City's water supply meets all safe drinking water standards. In the last few years, considerable publicity about chemicals

and organisms, such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites, in municipal water supplies have become more prevalent. Some of these are discussed in more detail below.

What You Should Know About Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration can remove Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause an abdominal infection called cryptosporidiosis, that results in symptoms of nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Some people are more vulnerable to Cryptosporidium than others, especially those with compromised immune systems. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions.

SFPUC tests regularly for Cryptosporidium in both source and treated water supplies. In 2005, Cryptosporidium was occasionally found at very low levels in the treated water. The SCVWD also tests for Cryptosporidium in the source water on a monthly basis. In 2005, Cryptosporidium was detected in only one sample of SCVWD's source water at a level of 0.1 oocysts/liter but not in the treated water.

Chloramine Helps Reduce Trihalomethanes (THMs)

THMs are disinfection byproducts that are formed when natural organic material, such as the decaying vegetation commonly found in lakes and reservoirs, reacts with chlorine used to disinfect the water. THMs are considered potential carcinogens. With a new treatment process used by SCVWD and chloramine disinfection by SFPUC, the THM levels were significantly lowered.

When buying aquarium fish, consult your pet store about tablets to protect the health of your fish. Chloramine as well as chlorine needs to be removed before placing fish in tap water.

SFPUC Water Supply Is Now Fluoridated

Beginning November 1, 2005, SFPUC started supplying fluoridated water to almost all of its entire suburban wholesale service area, including Milpitas. As a result, fluoride supplements are no longer necessary for residents in the SFPUC service area (see map on Pg. 2), who are receiving fluoridated water.

For information about fluoride, visit the City of Milpitas website, or visit the SFPUC website at www.sfwater.org/fluoride. Local county health departments are also a good source of information about fluoride. Here are some phone numbers you may call:

City of Milpitas Water Hotline	(408) 586-2605
SFPUC Fluoride Information Line	(866) 668-6008
County of Santa Clara Health Department	(408) 885-3980



Hydrant and Water Main Flushing

You may have noticed City crews flushing fire hydrants in your neighborhood. Flushing is part of a routine maintenance program necessary to remove sediment from lines and keep the entire distribution system refreshed. City crews maintain nearly 203 miles of water lines and 1,756 fire hydrants throughout the City. As a result of the flushing procedure, residents in the immediate vicinity of the work may experience temporary discoloration of their water. This discoloration consists of harmless precipitates and does not affect the safety of the water. *If you experience discoloration in your water after crews have been flushing in your neighborhood, clear the water from your home pipes by running water faucets for a few minutes.*

Recycled Water – Preserving Drinking Water for Future

Using recycled water instead of potable water for irrigation and industrial purposes increases the availability of potable water for drinking. Recycled water from the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant undergoes an extensive treatment process including filtration and disinfection. The recycled water is delivered to landscape irrigation and industrial process consumers in San Jose, Santa Clara and Milpitas.

For more information, please visit South Bay Water Recycling Program's web site at www.sanjoseca.gov/sbwr.

Lead and Copper Testing – Extra Steps to Make Water Safe for Residents

In 1991, the U.S.EPA adopted the Lead and Copper Rule requiring all cities, including Milpitas, to perform lead and copper testing. The City's public water supply system does not have detectable levels of lead or copper. However, these metals may leach into the water from home plumbing. That is why the City monitors lead and copper from residents' taps every three years, with the next monitoring occurring in 2007.

Borrow Water Meters — Identify Conservation Opportunities

Businesses can borrow water meters from the City to help track water use and identify water conservation opportunities. There is a \$50 deposit per meter with a maximum 1-year loan period. Full deposit is returned upon verification that the meter is returned in proper working order. Call (408) 586-2605 for additional information.

For more information on water conservation visit our website at www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/citydept/publicworks/waterconservation.htm



Use Water Wisely... It's a Way of Life!

Water is a precious resource vital to the existence of all living things. By conserving water, you will not only reduce your utility bills, you will help protect and preserve the environment for future generations.

Water Conservation Programs

The City has several programs to assist consumers in saving water and becoming more aware of how to protect the environment. Use the reply card below to request information on a specific program or visit our web site at www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov.

FREE Water-Saving Devices for Your Home

The City provides FREE low flow showerheads and kitchen/ bathroom faucet aerators that help conserve water and decrease wastewater flows. These items can be picked up at City Hall, or mailed upon request by calling (408) 586-2605.

Check for Leaks

Don't throw your savings down the drain! Use your water meter to check for leaks. First, turn off all faucets and appliances that use water. Next, read your water meter. Wait half an hour, then read your water meter again. If the reading changes, you have a leak and the

most likely source is your toilet. Test for leaks by putting ten drops of food coloring in the toilet tank. Wait 15 minutes and if the colored water shows up in the toilet bowl, the tank is leaking.

Grow a Water Wise Garden

Outdoor water use accounts for over 50 percent of total residential water consumption. Here are some tips on how to have a water wise garden throughout the year!

- Use a hose with a shutoff valve for washing cars and watering plants.
- Water slowly in short, repeat cycles rather than one long application to avoid water runoff.
- Inspect your sprinkler system and repair leaks quickly.
- Choose plants (especially native plants) that are well suited to the soil, sunlight, and moisture conditions of the area.

For more gardening tips, call the Water Hotline at (408) 586-2605.

City of Milpitas Information Request Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Milpitas, CA 95035

Daytime Phone #: _____

Please send me the following FREE items: (check all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faucet Aerator (2 max) | <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes Washer Rebates | <input type="checkbox"/> Weather Based Irrigation Controller Program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Flow Showerheads (2 max) | <input type="checkbox"/> High Efficiency Toilet Rebates | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Residential Water Conservation Programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Wise House Call Program | <input type="checkbox"/> Less Toxic Gardening Tips | |

Return form to: City of Milpitas
Utility Engineering Section
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

What Else Should I Know?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone

How Do Drinking Water Sources Become Polluted?

organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health

care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on USEPA's Web site epa.gov/safewater.

Be the Solution to Water Pollution

Ever wonder where that storm drain goes? Unlike indoor plumbing, the storm drain carries water and urban pollution directly to your neighborhood creeks and eventually to the San Francisco Bay without treatment!



**NO DUMPING
FLOWS TO BAY**



Here are a few simple things you can do to prevent pollution of our creeks and Bay:



Call (408) 299-7300 to make an appointment to dispose of household hazardous wastes such as batteries, paints, fluorescent lamps, and used motor oil to your local hazardous waste facilities.



Wash your car on a lawn that will allow runoff to percolate into the soil. Better yet, use a commercial car wash that recycles water.



Sweep up leaves, dirt, and waste near curbs and place in the proper bins for recycling or garbage collection.



Keep pet waste away from neighborhood streets and storm drains.



Learn to control pests the less-toxic way. Visit www.watershedwatch.net

For more ways to prevent pollution of Milpitas' creeks and the Bay, call the Water Hotline at (408) 586-2605.

Water Quality Data

We are pleased to report that none of the standards were exceeded in 2005. The following tables list all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the 2005 calendar year. Many other constituents were monitored but were not detected in the water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2005. The State allows less than annual monitoring for some other constituents since concentrations for these constituents do not vary significantly from year to year.

The tables also include information on Public Health Goals (PHGs). PHGs are levels of

drinking water constituents that are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). They are developed as goals because they are purely health-based objectives and may not be technically or economically feasible to achieve. None of the risk-management factors, such as analytical detection capability, treatment technology available, benefits and costs, are considered in setting the PHGs. Thus, the PHGs are not enforceable as are the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Important Definitions for Understanding this Water Quality Report

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

2005 Water Quality Data⁽¹⁾

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SCVWD Water ⁽²⁾		SFPUC Water ⁽³⁾		Typical Sources in Drinking Water
				Range	Avg. (Max)	Range	Avg. (Max)	
Microbiological								
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁽⁴⁾	%	>5% positive	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity ⁽⁵⁾								
UnFiltered Hetch Hetchy Water, max 5 NTU Filtered Water – SVWTP, max 1 NTU	NTU NTU	TT TT	NS NS	NA NA	NA NA	0.25-1.00 ⁽⁶⁾ -	1.74 ⁽⁷⁾ 0.27	Soil runoff Soil runoff
Filtered Water – SVWTP, more than 95% of measurements < 0.3 NTU	%	TT	NS	NA	NA	100% ⁽⁸⁾	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water – PWTP, max 1 NTU	NTU	TT	NS	0.03-0.12 ⁽⁶⁾	0.12 ⁽⁷⁾	NA	NA	Soil runoff
Filtered Water – STWTP, max 1 NTU	NTU	TT	NS	0.03-0.11 ⁽⁶⁾	0.12 ⁽⁷⁾	NA	NA	Soil runoff
Filtered Water – PWTP and STWTP, more than 95% of measurements < 0.3 NTU	%	TT	NS	100% ⁽⁸⁾	-	NA	NA	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents								
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	ND-83	83	6-70	38	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	ND-110	110	-	-	Erosion of natural deposits, soil run-off
Chlorine Residual ⁽⁴⁾	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.0-3.2	2.07	1.4-3.23	2.26	Disinfection treatment
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	ND-0.1	0.1	<0.1-0.2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (with additive)	ppm	2	1	NA	NA	0.1-1.2	0.2 ⁽⁹⁾	Water additive promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	ND-5	4	-	-	Fertilizer runoff; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Constituents								
Total Organic Carbon ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppm	TT	NS	1.17-3.17	2.37	0.9-3.0	2.3	Various natural and man-made sources
Secondary Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	11-138	57	<3-25	9	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Color ⁽⁴⁾	Unit	15	NS	<5 -7	<5	<5-6	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese	ppb	50	NS	ND-30	30	-	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold ⁽⁴⁾	TON	3	NS	<1	<1	<1	<1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	mmhos/cm	1600	NS	158-675	497	25-435	155	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	22.4-72.1	58.3	1-42	19	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	114-312	275	20-210	116	Soil runoff
Turbidity ⁽⁴⁾	NTU	5	NS	0.05-0.72	0.27	0.05-0.78	0.34	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	NS	ND-253	203	-	-	Erosion of natural deposits, water treatment

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Notification Level (NL): These are health-based advisory levels established by DHS for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if

exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Waiver: State permission to decrease the monitoring frequency for a particular contaminant.

KEY		ppm	= parts per million
<	= Less Than	PWTP	= Penitencia Water Treatment Plant
AL	= Action Level	STWTP	= Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant
Max	= Maximum	SVWTP	= Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant
NA	= not applicable	TT	= Treatment Technique
ND	= Non-detect	µmhos/cm	= micromhos/centimeter
NS	= No Standard	TON	= Threshold Odor Number
NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Units		
ppb	= parts per billion		

2005 Water Quality Data⁽¹⁾

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SCVWD Water ⁽²⁾		SFPUC Water ⁽³⁾		Typical Sources in Drinking Water
				Range	Avg. (Max)	Range	Avg. (Max)	
Disinfectant Byproducts				Citywide Range		Highest Running Annual Average		Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁽⁴⁾	ppb	80	NS	23.8-69.1		50.7 ⁽¹¹⁾		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁽⁴⁾	ppb	60	NS	8.8-42.5		24.5 ⁽¹¹⁾		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper⁽¹²⁾	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Per-centile⁽¹³⁾	# sites⁽¹⁴⁾	# sites above AL	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper ⁽⁴⁾	ppb	1300	170	15-450	150	37	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ⁽⁴⁾	ppb	15	2	ND-15	3.4	37	1 ⁽¹⁵⁾	Corrosion of household plumbing
Other Constituents – Not Enforceable	NL							
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	32-145	98	6-150	54	Physical characteristic of water
Boron	ppb	1000	NS	ND-188	155	16-168	73	Natural deposits
Bromide	ppm	NS	NS	<0.05-0.12	0.12	-	-	Natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	8-60	28	3-30	16	Natural deposits
Calcium (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	20-150	70	-	-	Natural deposits
Chlorate	ppm	0.8	NS	0.05-0.42	0.18	-	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	0.08-0.18	0.14	-	-	Disinfection treatment
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	31-178	122	8-150	56	Physical characteristic of water
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	4-42	17	<0.5-12.3	6.6	Natural deposits
PH ⁽⁴⁾	Unit	NS	NS	7.24-9.27	7.77	7.87-11.04	9.28	Determines acid content of water
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NS	1-2	1	-	-	Anticorrosive additive
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	1.0-3.8	2.9	<0.5-1.4	0.8	Natural deposits, soil runoff
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	10-19	15	4.4-7.2	6.3	Natural deposits, treatment
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	15-77	50	3-26	15	Natural deposits
Total Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	0.38-0.55	0.45	-	-	Disinfection treatment
Vanadium	ppb	50	NS	ND-5	4	-	-	Natural deposits

NOTES:

- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water regulations.
- (2) Water quality data in SCVWD transmission system. The range for SCVWD data is based on range of test results at PWTP and STWTP. The 'average' is the higher of the two averages from these two plants.
- (3) Water quality data in SFPUC transmission system.
- (4) Water quality data in City distribution system.
- (5) Turbidity is the water clarity indicator; it also indicates the quality of the water and the treatment

system efficiency.

- (6) Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
- (7) This is a single, maximum measuring result.
- (8) This is the percentage of time that the filtered water turbidity was less than 0.3 NTU
- (9) City started receiving fluoridated water on 11/1/05. The average is 10 months of natural levels and 2 months of added levels.
- (10) Precursor for disinfection byproduct formation.

(11) The reported data is the highest running annual average.

(12) 2004 data. City has a waiver to monitor every three years.

(13) 90th percentile must be below AL.

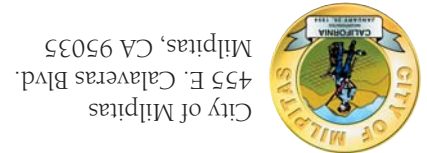
(14) 28 of these sites were in the SFPUC service area and 9 in SCVWD service area.

(15) The highest lead level, 15 ppb was detected at only one site. This was not considered to exceed the AL of 15 ppb.

2006 Consumer Confidence Report

Postal Customer

PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Milpitas, CA
Permit No. 4



Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.
此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。
此份有关你的食水报告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。
यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपया कार्कें किसी से:सका अज्ञात करायें ।

This report contains important information about your drinking
water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua
beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Visit our web site at **www.ci.Milpitas.ca.gov**

To find out more about drinking water treatment,
quality and regulations visit these home pages on the
internet:

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org

www.drinktap.org

California Department of Health Services

www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem

Santa Clara Valley Water District

www.valleywater.org

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

www.sfwater.org

United States Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov/safewater/

The City of Milpitas is a member of

American Water Works Association, and the
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency.

At Your Service

The City of Milpitas is Here for You

We value our consumers and work hard to ensure service
and satisfaction. If you have any questions or comments
about this report, please call the appropriate number below.

Billing Questions	(408) 586-3100
Water Conservation Hotline	(408) 586-2605
Water Emergencies 8-5, M-F	(408) 586-2600
Water Emergencies (after hours)	(408) 586-2400
Water Supply/Quality Questions	(408) 586-2600
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	(800) 426-4791